

Developmental parallelism in primates

Z.M. Sikorska-Piwowska¹, A.L. Dawidowicz²

¹Department of Normal Anatomy, Centre of Biostructural Research, Medical University of Warsaw, Poland

²Institute of Mathematics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

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To my mother Teresa Sikorska

To my father Stanislaw Dawidowicz

The authors examined a large random sample of skulls from two species of macaques: rhesus monkeys and cynomolgus monkeys. The skulls were measured, divided into age and sex groups and thoroughly analysed using statistical methods. The analysis shows that skulls of young rhesuses are considerably more domed, i.e. have better-developed neurocrania, than their adult counterparts. Male and female skulls, on the other hand, were found to be very similar, which means that sexual dimorphism of the rhesus macaque was suppressed. Both of these patterns are known from the human evolutionary pattern. No such parallelism to the development of Homo sapiens was found in the cynomolgus monkeys. The authors conclude that mosaic hominisation trends may have featured in the evolution of all primates. This would mean that apes were not a necessary step on the evolutionary way leading to the development of Homo sapiens, who may have started to evolve at an earlier stage of monkeys. (Folia Morphol 2017; 76, 2: 295–300)

Key words: hominisation trends, sexual dimorphism, macaque craniometrics

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to propose a method for classifying the evolution of primates on the basis of selected features of the skull. A general trend in brain development, known as progressive cephalisation, is found in primates and this is directly associated with stages of hominisation and correlated with the development of the brain case and the dermal roof. This phenomenon can be explained by the tendency to increase the complexity of the brain and by delayed myelinisation of neurons [3]. According to Theilhard de Chardin [20] the miniaturisation of the neurons increased the perceptive surface of the cortex. The brain development with perception centres for impulses coming from its natural environment

and ability of their stimulation according to its own needs can be observed independently in many lineages of primates [2]. However, the changes in skull features do not proceed at the same pace within each phylogenetic line as a result of mosaic evolution and different ontogenetic rhythms and rates [16]. Convergence phenomena also exist between groups that are phylogenetically distant, but have a similar ecological status. This is demonstrated, for example, in the evolution of a similar type of joint between the skull and the vertebral column in response to modes of locomotion. For instance, the foramen magnum is shifted forward in the tarsiers (prosimians) as it is in the hominids. Developmental parallelism appears among closely-related lines that display different

Address for correspondence: Dr. Z. Sikorska-Piwowska, Department of Normal Anatomy, Centre of Biostructural Research, Medical University of Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 5, 02–594 Warszawa, Poland, tel: +48 606299025, e-mail: zofiasikorska@poczta.onet.pl

levels of adaptation to the environment, such as in hominids and apes [17]. According to Singleton [18], polyphyletic evolution of primates has created a range of parallel developmental lines which are reflected in the skull morphology of contemporary monkeys and apes. General studies on the phylogenesis of primates have led to the assumption that the process of hominisation (the evolutionary development of man) involves a neotenic feature (retaining juvenile features in puberty) whereby in the process of attaining a bipedal posture a 90° angle is attained between the sagittal axis of the head and the long axis of the trunk — it was developed by Bolk [1]. The head can thus be balanced on top of the vertebral column and this entailed the reduction of the *splanchnocranium* in favour of the *neurocranium*. If a proto-human form had retained the quadrupedal posture instead of becoming bipedal, that angle would have forced it to look downwards.

The phenomenon of neoteny is accompanied by a gradual suppression of sexual dimorphism during the course of evolution of the human skull, while this dimorphism remains a very strong feature in certain other primates. It can immediately be seen that the skulls of adult males and females of the same species differ more than between specimens of the same sex but different species. The scale of dimorphism depends on age. Plavcan [10] suggested that distinct patterns of sexual dimorphism may assist in species recognition and perhaps phylogenetic analysis. O'Higgins et al. [8] approved his point of view. The authors suggested that variation in facial form between monkey species seemed to be the result of prenatal established differences in form plus post-natal growth divergence. The different sexual dimorphism of these species arises through the action of similar growth processes on divergent growth trajectories. A more general question posed in this connection is to what extent the rate of development and the developmental stages of the skull and its sexual dimorphism emerging at reproductive age, affect the stages of hominisation. These differences resulted in great morphological diversification for papionins over equivalent size ranges (Profant and Shea [11], Ravosa and Profant [12]). To address these issues it was necessary to study a fairly uniform group of macaques.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted using 450 skulls of monkeys obtained from the Chinese province Guangxi.

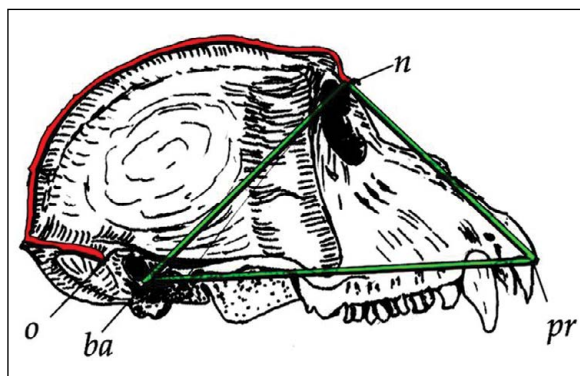


Figure 1. A macaque skull with measures for the Morant and Sergi index; explanations: n-o Callot's measure of cranial vault dimension n-ba, ba-pr, n-pr measure of the upper face triangle.

These monkeys are catarrhines, *Cercopithecidae* of the species *M. rhesus* Audeb. and *M. cynomolgus* Zimm., genus *Macaca* Lacépède (1799). In *M. rhesus*, two sub-species A and B were distinguished [15]. The sub-species and sex were determined on the basis of descriptive features pertaining to the whole body and examined before the preparation of the skulls. The age was established according to Schultz's teeth eruption table [13] as follows (where M is molars, I — incisors, P — premolars, and C — canine teeth):

- 1–2 years — M1 (permanent teeth);
- 2–3 years — I1 I2;
- 3–4 years — M2 P1 P2;
- 4–5 years — C;
- 5–6 years — – (none);
- 6–8 years — M3 (piercing in progress, not fully formed);
- 6–24 years — M3 (In these specimens molars may be fully pierced and formed at any age from 6 to 24 years).

The age groups were identified by years (depending on the age at which permanent teeth are fully developed) to max. of 24 and coded as 1 through 7.

The developmental trends in the *neurocranium* and *splanchnocranium* are identified using the Morant and Sergi index [9, 14], according to the following formula:

$$\frac{100 \cdot P}{S^2}$$

whereby: S — n – o (25) – Callot's measure of the cranial vault dimension; P — the area of the upper-face triangle determined by the measurement; n-ba (5), ba-pr (40), n-pr (48) (Fig. 1).

The number designations of the measurements follow Martin and Saller [7].

Table 1. Statistical analysis of monkey skull shape variability according to sex

No.	Sex	Species	Sub-species	Age group	Factor	Sample 1 (count)	Sample 2 (count)	Median 1	Median 2	Calculation (W/P)	Conclusion
1.	F, M	M.cyn.	–	Combined	Sex	F (12)	M (16)	8.11	9.6	156.0/0.00287055	XX
2.	F, M	M.cyn.	–	6	Sex	F (3)	M (2)	8.07	10.45	6.0/0.0744571	–
3.	F, M	M.cyn.	–	7	Sex	F (6)	M (7)	8.33	11.2	41.0/0.00267055	XX
4.	F, M	M.rh.	B	Combined	Sex	F (21)	M (27)	6.186	6.193	312.0/0.385347	–
5.	F, M	M.rh.	B	3	Sex	F (3)	M (7)	5.72	6.7	19.0/0.0341236	X
6.	F, M	M.rh.	B	7	Sex	F (8)	M (4)	7.58	9.46	26.0/0.0533183	–
7.	F, M	M.rh.	A	Combined	Sex	F (74)	M (75)	6.69	6.91	3407.0/0.0542514	–
8.	F, M	M.rh.	A	2	Sex	F (10)	M (10)	5.26	5.9	64.0/0.153744	–
9.	F, M	M.rh.	A	3	Sex	F (10)	M (13)	6.17	6.13	79.0/0.798771	–
10.	F, M	M.rh.	A	4	Sex	F (7)	M (10)	6.69	7.01	37.0/0.441806	–
11.	F, M	M.rh.	A	5	Sex	F (11)	M (3)	7.77	7.32	8.0/0.106456	–
12.	F, M	M.rh.	A	7	Sex	F (17)	M (21)	8.63	10.81	341.0/0.00000988688	XX

M.cyn. — *M. cynomolgus* Zimm.; M.rh. — *M. rhesus* Audeb.; A and B — sub-species; F — female; M — male; F, M — both sexes taken into account, F + F concerns female only, M + M — male only. Age groups are coded: 1) 1–2 years, 2) 2–3 years, 3) 3–4 years, 4) 4–5 years, 5) 5–6 years, 6) 6–8 years, 7) 6–24 years; X — $p < L = 0.05$; XX — $p < L = 0.01$

The area of the triangle is calculated according to Heron's formula:

$$P = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

whereby a , b and c are sides of the triangle, and

$$p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

The Morant and Sergi index values decrease as the *neurocranium* and the dermal-skull roof sizes increase.

The calculations and results regarding the significance of differences between the species and sub-species studied, classified by the various age classes and sex, are given in Tables 1–4. Factors are the criteria used for classifying the skulls examined according to sex, age, species and sub-species of the specimens. W is the calculation result and p -value means that if no significant differences exist in the population studied then the probability of such a result would be, e.g., 0.00013082, as seen with *M. rhesus* A, aged between 3 and 4 years old (Table 2, row number 6).

Significance of the differences exists when $p < \alpha = 0.05$.

Concluding: X denotes $p < \alpha = 0.05$ while XX denotes $p < \alpha = 0.01$.

The rows of these Table 1–4 contain data on characteristics of the groups studied, Sample 1 and Sample 2, to which the Morant and Sergi index medians, Median 1 and Median 2, refer.

The Mann-Whitney [6] and Hollander and Wolfe [4] test was applied to compare the Morant-Sergi index

for the two populations. It was considered to be more suitable than Student's t -test due to the small sample sizes available. Student's t -test requires a large-size sample based on the limit theorem. Individual skulls from both groups were placed in order of increasing values of the index and were ranked. The Mann-Whitney statistics were based on the sum of ranks of elements within each group. The statistic package [19] was used to derive the probability (p) of arriving at or exceeding the calculated value of the Mann-Whitney statistics based on the assumption that both groups are homogeneous. Any probability $p < 0.05$ would represent a statistically significant difference.

RESULTS

Tables 1–4 show differences in the proportion of *neurocranium* and *splanchnocranium* in the macaques investigated. Sex, age, sub-species and species were selected as differentiating factors. The existence of significant differences between the male and female specimens is known as sexual dimorphism; when significant differences divide various age groups then we are talking about a different pace and rhythm of cranial development; and when significant differences are found between taxons (systematic units) then these are differences in phylogenetic development. These differences will be further discussed below and relevant rows in Tables 1–4 will be pointed out.

1. Sexual dimorphism — Table 1.

1a. Sexual dimorphism in *M. cynomolgus* is a dominant feature (row 1) and is fully formed in the

Table 2. Statistical analysis of monkey skull shape variability according to age

No.	Sex	Species	Sub-species	Age group	Factor	Sample 1 (count)	Sample 2 (count)	Median 1	Median 2	Calculation (W/P)	Conclusion
1.	F, M	M.cyn.	—	1 and 5	Age	1 (2)	5 (2)	7.23	6.16	1.0/0.349266	—
2.	F, M	M.cyn.	—	5 and 6	Age	5 (2)	6 (5)	6.16	8.54	10.0/0.0406804	X
3.	F, M	M.cyn.	—	6 and 7	Age	6 (5)	7 (13)	8.54	9.9	45.0/0.118429	—
4.	F, M	M.rh.	A	1 and 2	Age	1 (24)	2 (20)	4.84	5.65	342.0/0.00669017	XX
5.	F, M	M.rh.	A	2 and 3	Age	2 (20)	3 (23)	5.65	6.12	329.0/0.00823341	XX
6.	F, M	M.rh.	A	3 and 4	Age	3 (23)	4 (17)	6.12	7.00	306.0/0.0013082	XX
7.	F, M	M.rh.	A	4 and 5	Age	4 (17)	5 (14)	7.00	7.56	195.0/0.00136371	XX
8.	F, M	M.rh.	A	5 and 6	Age	5 (14)	6 (13)	7.00	7.56	117.0/0.107966	—
9.	F, M	M.rh.	A	6 and 7	Age	6 (13)	7 (38)	7.93	9.73	404.0/0.000359178	XX
10.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	— Combined	1 and 2	Age	1 (37)	2 (31)	5.12	5.88	792.0/0.00363347	XX
11.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	— Combined	2 and 3	Age	2 (31)	3 (36)	5.88	6.36	798.0/0.00129908	XX
12.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	— Combined	3 and 4	Age	3 (36)	4 (21)	6.36	7.02	523.0/0.00841334	XX
13.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	— Combined	4 and 5	Age	4 (21)	5 (18)	7.02	7.00	237.0/0.0904217	—
14.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	— Combined	5 and 6	Age	5 (18)	6 (19)	7.00	8.09	260.0/0.00358082	XX
15.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	— Combined	6 and 7	Age	6 (63)	7 (56)	8.09	9.52	862.0/0.00192373	XX

Significances according to Table 1

Table 3. Statistical analysis of monkey skull shape variability according to sub-species.

No	Sex	Species	Sub-species	Age group	Factor	Sample 1 (count)	Sample 2 (count)	Median 1	Median 2	Calculation (W/P)	Conclusion
1.	F	M.rh.	A and B	Combined	Sub-species	M.rh. A (74)	M.rh. B (21)	6.69	6.19	761.0/0.292178	—
2.	F	M.rh.	A and B	1 to 5	Sub-species	M.rh. A (52)	M.rh. B (12)	5.84	5.72	291.0/0.196409	—
3.	F, M	M.rh.	A and B	6 and 7	Sub-species	M.rh. A (51)	M.rh. B (13)	8.18	7.94	62.0/0.0560911	—
4.	M	M.rh.	A and B	Combined	Sub-species	M.rh. A (75)	M.rh. B (27)	6.91	6.2	865.0/0.0724932	—
5.	M	M.rh.	A and B	1 and 2	Sub-species	M.rh. A (20)	M.rh. B (14)	5.29	5.86	214.0/0.0842725	—
6.	F, M	M.rh.	A and B	Combined	Sub-species	M.rh. A (149)	M.rh. B (48)	6.87	6.2	3274.0/0.00836977	XX

Significances according to Table 1

oldest age group (row 3). A lack of sexual dimorphism found in the sixth age group (row 2) is probably caused by variable rates, at which features that normally account for sexual dimorphism develop at that stage. Females have larger neurocrania than males.

1b. Sexual dimorphism is suppressed in *M. rhesus B* (rows 4 and 6) with the exception of age group 3 (row 5).

M. rhesus A only displays strong differences between males and females in the oldest age group (row 12), where females have larger neurocrania than males.

2. Pace and rhythm of cranial development — Table 2.

2a. In *M. cynomolgus* this factor does not influence the proportions of the neuro- and splanchnocrania with the exception of age groups 5 and 6

Table 4. Statistical analysis of monkey skull shape variability according to species

No.	Sex	Species	Sub-species	Age group	Factor	Sample 1 (count)	Sample 2 (count)	Median 1	Median 2	Calculation (W/P)	Conclusion
1.	F+F	M.cyn. +M.rh.	– Combined	6 and 7	Species	M.cyn. (9)	M.rh. (22)	8.3	8.1	126.0/0.336855	–
2.	M+M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	Combined	Combined	Species	M.cyn. (16)	M.rh. (102)	9.61	6.71	314.0/0.0000260282	XX
3.	M+M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	– Combined	1 and 2	Species	M.cyn. (3)	M.rh. (20)	7.69	5.72	1.0/0.00273079	XX
4.	F, M	M.cyn. +M.rh.	– Combined	Combined	Species	M.cyn. (28)	M.rh. (197)	8.35	6.69	1248.0/0.0000076716	XX

Significances according to Table 1

(row 2) where the younger specimens feature larger neurocrania than the older ones.

2b. The *M. rhesus* A displays very significant relationships between age and cranial proportions (rows 4–7 and 9). This is principally manifested by a larger neurocranium in younger specimens in comparison to older ones. A similar process is also known from Homi-nidae [2]. An exception is found in the comparison of groups 5 and 6 that yields no significant differences (row 8), but this can be explained by the fact that there is a pause in the piercing of teeth that starts in group 5 and lasts until group 6. It is only then that the final molar begins to pierce. The *M. rhesus* B was not compared for the lack of a sufficiently large sample.

2c. The combination of *M. cynomolgus* and *M. rhesus* into a single taxon reveals changes in cranial proportions depending on age (rows 10–12 and 14–15), whereby younger specimens have larger neurocrania than older groups. One exception (row 13) is found at an early reproductive age when the cranial proportions are distorted by the growth of canines.

3. Phylogenetic relationships — Tables 3 and 4.

3a. Differences between sub-species — Table 3.

3a₁. When broken down into age groups and sexes, the A and B sub-species showed no significant differences (rows 1–5). The differences between sexes and age groups are greater than taxonomic ones.

3a₂. A different picture appeared when both sexes and age groups were amalgamated; the differences between sub-species A and B were very significant (row 6) with the neurocranium of sub-species B being larger than that of sub-species A.

3b. Differences between species — Table 4.

3b₁. Differences between *M. cynomolgus* and *M. rhesus* are only found between males (rows 2–3), (*M. rhesus* having greater neurocranium). The morphologically developed female skulls are similar (row 1).

This means that the sex factor prevails here over taxonomical differences.

3b₂. A comparison of male *M. cynomolgus* and *M. rhesus* across the age sample and in the two youngest age groups (1 and 2) (row 3) yielded very significant taxonomic differences. This means that males account for the systematic diversity here. Additionally, *M. rhesus* have relatively larger neurocrania when compared to *M. cynomolgus*.

3b₃. When both sexes and all age groups were combined, significant differences between *M. rhesus* and *M. cynomolgus* were also revealed (row 4). Again, the *M. rhesus* had relatively larger neurocrania when compared to *M. cynomolgus*.

DISCUSSION

In the hominisation process there is a trend towards the progressive development of the neurocranium versus the splanchnocranium and the suppression of sexual dimorphism. Morphologically, this is indicated by the Morant and Sergy index.

Our study suggests that:

1. Sexual dimorphism of the skull is strong in *M. cynomolgus*, which eliminates it from the line that manifests hominisation tendencies. In *M. rhesus* sexual dimorphism is quite suppressed, but more in the B sub-species than in the A, in which sexual dimorphism only manifests itself at the stage of complete morphological maturity.
2. The degree of development of the neurocranium relative to the splanchnocranium depends on the age group, as demonstrated in *M. rhesus* A. The neurocranium is greater in younger specimens. Generally in *M. cynomolgus* the proportions of the skull do not change with age and only *M. rhesus* manifests tendencies typical of human development where the relative size of the neurocranium

- is greater in infants and children than in mature specimens.
3. In phylogenetic relations the males of *M. rhesus* and *M. cynomolgus* species differ significantly while females do not. The sex factor is therefore stronger than the taxonomic differences. As an interesting twist of the tale this may mean that, among certain primates, males and females may belong to different developmental lines. While both sexes and all age groups are analysed as one group there are considerable differences between *M. cynomolgus* and *M. rhesus* and this rules out their classification in the same genus of macaques.
 4. The Rhesus sub-species A and B, analysed together as one group, differ significantly in their skull proportions with the B sub-species having a larger neurocranium. These taxonomic differences tend to be suppressed by sexual dimorphism and by differences in the pace and rhythm of the skull development when sex and age are taken into account.
 5. The macaque forms studied display developmental parallelism.
 6. The rhesus macaques display a mosaic manifestation of hominisation tendencies.

According to Maestripiéri [5] understanding why rhesus macaques behave the way they do may tell us something about human nature, metaphysics, and perhaps the future as well. So what rhesus macaques and people may have in common is that their psychological and behavioural dispositions have been shaped by selective pressures stemming from cooperation and competition between individuals and groups to a larger extent than many other animal species, including many other primates.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results obtained the following can be concluded:

1. The macaque forms studied display developmental parallelism that occurs a mosaic manifestation of hominisation tendencies.
2. Generally in *M. cynomolgus* the proportions of the skull do not change with age. Above skull sexual dimorphism eliminates them from the line that manifests hominisation tendencies.
3. *M. rhesus* manifests traits typical of human development where the relative size of the neurocranium is greater in infants and children than in mature specimens.
4. In *M. rhesus* sexual dimorphism is quite suppressed, but more in the B sub-species than in the A. As known evolution of hominid forms displays decreasing skull sexual dimorphism until its complete elimination.
5. Significant differences between *M. cynomolgus* and *M. rhesus* rules out their classification in the same genus of *Macaca*.

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